

Samoa managed to further increase its human capital as measured by the HAI since the 2009 review, and experienced improvements in reducing child mortality and increasing literacy and secondary school enrolment. Samoa does not only have the highest HAI score among all countries in the reference group, its score is also higher than in most other developing countries. In fact, of all 130 developing countries included in the calculation of the LDC criteria, 103 countries have a lower level of human assets than Samoa. At the same time, Samoa continues to be a vulnerable country as measured by the EVI, with an EVI score far above the graduation threshold.

Conclusion: Overall, the rebuilding of Samoa's economy from the Global Economic and Financial Crisis and the 2009 Tsunami appears to be progressing well. Consequently, there are no signs of an additional significant deterioration in Samoa's development progress. Whilst remaining vulnerable, Samoa has managed to achieve high levels of human capital and national income that should enable it to maintain its development progress even in the event of significant external shocks. The remaining time until graduation from the LDC list on 1 January 2014 provides an opportunity